by a modicum of the new. In fact, the author seems to regard modern morphologists as perhaps too narrow in their vision to possess the proper perspective for a general text. As a result, the two volumes now published are distinctly not up to date from the standpoint of modern morphology.

The first volume (pp. 277), issued in 1905, is introduced by general discussions of questions that are not current in modern laboratories, however interesting they may have been during the domination of the Goethean morphology. The main part of the volume consists of "Die Morphologie der Kryptogamen." The illustrations are well selected and many of them are original. The ground has evidently been well traversed in the laboratory but not in recent literature, for the text gives a distinct impression of long isolation. Why do so many botanists fail to see the incongruity of such a series of names for coordinate groups as "A. Thallophyten," "B. Charophyta," "C. Moose," "D. Gefässkryptogamen"?

The second volume (pp. 454), issued in 1907, presents "Die Morphologie der Phanerogamen," in so far as the vegetative organs are concerned. The main divisions are "Die Keimpflanze," "Die Wurzel," "Das Blatt," "Die Achse," and "Die Trichome." The general attitude is indicated by the subdivisions under "Seedlings," which are as follows: seedlings of polycotyls, of monocotyls, of stemless plants, of acotylous plants.

The third volume is to contain the morphology of the "phanerogam flower" and a system of classification, besides a general index.

The work will undoubtedly prove a most interesting one for reference, especially for the younger generation of morphologists.—J. M. C.

MINOR NOTICES

North American Flora.—The first part of volume XXV has just appeared, being the fifth part published. It contains four of the sixteen families of Geraniales, the order with a synopsis of its families being presented by J. K. SMALL. The Geraniaceae, by L. T. HANKS and J. K. SMALL, contain four genera, a new genus *Robertiella* being founded on *Geranium Robertianum*. The species of Geranium number sixty-four, of which twenty-three are new, and Erodium and Pelargonium each contain six species. The Oxalidaceae, by J. K. SMALL, contain ten genera, *Hesperoxalis*, *Otoxalis*, and *Bolboxalis* being new and monotypic. The other genera are Oxalis (3 spp., 1 new), Ionoxalis (65 spp., 28 new), Monoxalis (2 spp., 1 new), Lotoxalis (11 spp., 1 new), Xanthoxalis (26 spp., 1 new), Biophytum (1 sp.), and Averrhoa (2 spp.). The Erythroxylaceae, by N. L. BRITTON, represented by the single genus Erythroxylon, contains twenty-eight species, one of which is new. The Linaceae, by J. K. SMALL, contain four genera, *Hesperolinon* being a new genus established on *Linum* § *Hesperolinon* Gray. The genera are Linum (5 spp.), Cathartolinum (48 spp., 10 new and all but one of the remainder transferred from Linum by SMALL), Hesperolinon (9 spp.), and Reinwardtia (1 sp.).—J. M. C.